



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

Court of Justice, and approve heartily of the deep interest which our Department of State is taking in the subject, whether the effort to get such a Court established by any short cut which will create division among the nations and erect further barriers between them, is to be commended. At any rate, the question is worth serious consideration.

### The New England Peace Congress.

We invite special attention to the circular printed on another page announcing a Congress on Arbitration and Peace for the six New England States, to be held at Hartford and New Britain, Conn., May 8, 9, 10 and 11. This announcement has already gone out through the press to all New England. It will be widely distributed through other channels, and will be followed by further circulars as the arrangements proceed. The Committee on Organization, which has been formed at Hartford, is composed of strong men deeply interested in the cause. They are pushing the preparations with all possible dispatch. They have the cordial support of the Mayor and the other prominent citizens of Hartford. The program is now well under way, and among the speakers will be not only leading peace workers from New England, but also from New York, Washington and other places.

Considering the leading part which New England has always taken, and is now taking, in the peace movement, and the large number of prominent workers residing in this section, the Congress ought easily to be made one of the strongest and most influential ever organized, not excepting the great National Congresses held recently in New York and Chicago. It was not feasible this year to hold a National Congress, as there was no suitable opening. That will follow next year, and preliminary work for it has already begun. But it is expected that this New England Congress will be truly national in its work and influence, if not in form. It will give special consideration, as will be seen from the circular, to the great constructive measures which have occupied the attention of the Hague Conferences and are now receiving constant study in the national cabinets and by the statesmen of the world. But the ethical, educational, economic and other important aspects of the subject will be duly emphasized.

The Congress will be made all the more impressive by the fact that this year is the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Elihu Burritt, one of the greatest names in the history of the peace movement. It is proposed incidentally to make the Congress an occasion of honor to Burritt, and an evening session for this purpose will be held in New Britain, his birthplace.

Let all our friends in New England reserve the date and make arrangements to attend the Congress.

The Hartford people put themselves unreservedly at the service of all who shall attend, and will do all in their power to make the visitors comfortable and happy. Further information will be given in subsequent numbers of the *ADVOCATE OF PEACE*.

### Women in the Peace Movement.

To meet the numerous inquiries which we receive for information as to the part which women have taken and are taking in the peace movement, we give herewith a brief sketch, which is, of course, far from perfect.

Women came somewhat late into the peace movement. The early records of the peace societies show but few women's names, though there are some on the lists of contributors. This fact is to be accounted for, not through lack of interest, but because of the lateness of the emergence of women into public activities. For the last three or four decades women have been, in this country, quite as numerous as men in the peace organizations, and at the present time probably outnumber them. In Europe, with the exception of Great Britain, the number of women connected with the societies is not so large, though practically all of the general peace associations are open to them and they are more and more giving their support to the movement. From the point of view of genuine interest in the cause, that of women at the present time is probably, on the average, and for obvious reasons, wider and deeper than that of men, if one may judge from the numbers attending peace meetings and congresses.

It is not easy to give an accurate estimate of the influence which women have exerted in the promotion of the cause. It has probably been much larger than appears on the surface, for a great part of their influence has been exerted in other than public ways.

Among American women who have publicly advocated arbitration and peace, one of the earliest was Lucretia Mott. In her extensive travels in the first half of the last century she frequently gave addresses on the subject of peace, as well as that of the abolition of slavery. She was clear, strong and impressive in speech, and aroused thought and interest on the subject wherever she spoke. There is a tradition in Philadelphia, seemingly well founded, that when, near the close of the Civil War, the Alabama dispute was creating anxiety, she was the first to urge upon President Lincoln that the difficulty be submitted to arbitration. The credit of the actual inducement to follow that course belongs, however, to Thomas Balch, who, in 1864, while living in Paris, began to urge the arbitration of the controversy and continued to do so for several years on both sides of the Atlantic, until the Treaty of Washington was finally concluded.

Following the havoc of the Franco-Prussian War in 1870-1871, a few women in this country and in Europe aroused themselves to see if something could not be done to prevent the recurrence of such tragedies. Both in France and in Switzerland women spoke and worked for peace.

In this country Julia Ward Howe conceived the idea of arousing the mothers of men to work for peace in the interest of the lives of their sons. She prepared a brief address to the women of the world, "praying them to